ELECTORAL TICKET. FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. FOR THE DISTRICTS, JOHN F. DOAK

Conviction of a Confederate Privateersman of Piracy.

A number of privateers, captured during the summer by a Federal war vessel, were taken to Philadelphia where they were thrown into jail to be tried as pirates. The trial of one of them came off last week. The result is stated in the dispatch below. If the penalty of the law denounced against piracy is inflicted upon the prisoner, retaliation on the part of the authorities of the Confederate States must be certain and swift. Our militia of the seas must be protected by the strong arm of the Government, at all bazards :

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The trial of Wm. L. Smith for piracy was concluded to-day .--The case was given to the jury this morning under the charges of Judges Grier and Cadwallader. The jury, after an absence of hall an hour, returned a verdict of guilty.

Camp Wild Cat.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes a list the Federal killed and wounded at Camp Wild Cat on the 21st inst. It puts the number of killed at 2, wounded 15. Aurongst the wounded is Amos Speck, of Tennessee, shot through both ankles, right leg

A correspondent of the Gazette says Gen. Zollicoffen made an attempt at 11 o'clock at night, to storm the Federal entrenchments, and was repulsed with a loss of 500 This is a falsehood. The "terriffic fire" which he views as having taken place at that time, must have been the firing of the scared Federals, on their own reinforcements, a report of which we mentioned yesterday.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOL .- We have received (says the Augusta Constitutionalis) sample of an article which is represented a substitute for wool. It is composed of cow's hair spun together. The lady who sent it says that she thinks it will answer the purpose admirably, and that our young ladies might take a few moments from their pianos and devote them to the spinning of this article. It can be woven into blankets or ccarse heavy goods, and will, no doubt, resist water and retain heat about as well as wool. At any rate, the subject is worthy of consideration, and if it should prove satisfactory, the eow will be, in all respects, one of the most potent instruments in rendering Lincoln's blockade ineffectual. Its meat and its milk for food, its bide for leather, its bair for wool, and its bones for various uses, it affords substitutes for many articles. Let us be careful of our cows, and they will, in return, give us much that we need.

Senator Wilson Resigned-A Short Campaign.

Senator Wilson has already grown tired of military honors. The Northern papers say. he has resigned the Colonelcy of his "crak regiment" after a campaign of about two weeks. The Northern papers criticise the act very severely, and compare it to the conduct of the famous Pennsylvania Regiment who fled from Bull Run, on the plea of the expiration of their enlistment, in the very sound of the enemy's cannon. The Boston Courier says Wilson is a Falstaffian warrior usual. in words-words." We quote from | ry to the policy enunciated by Lincoln

The telegraph tells us that Colonel Wilson has resigned the command of the 22d Massachusetts Regiment, and Captain Sexton, o the regular army, has been appointed his successor. Nobody will regret this change, since it gives the services of a valuable officer to the country, instead of the "word of promise" only of Col. Wilson. But we must remonstrate against the whole proceeding by which this United States Senator has made use of his official and party influence to raise men, whom it was constantly alleged he was to lead to the field, and whom he now leaves at the very outskirts of the camp. It is peither more nor less than a sheer imposi-tion. The public has been bubbled into a sort of artificial enthusiasm about Colonel Wilson's regiment—one of our contemporaries, we remember, during the process of re-cruiting, declared him "the most popular man in the State;" a splendid charger was

The Cabinet-Breckingidge not to government.

Go In. The Richmond Whig of Monday last says: We have reason to believe that the rumor which has found its way into some of the city press, that Mr. Breckinridge has received the appointment of Secretary is with-out foundation. The presumption is, in-stead, that he will be given a command in Kentneky. Unless we are misinformed, the gentleman who has, since the retirement of Secretary Walker, so satisfactorily and ably discharged the enerous daties of the War Department, will be retained at that post. We have heard no conjecture indulged as to who is likely to be called to the Department

From the Upper Potomac. A dispatch has been received in this city. which is not official, but it is understood to have emanated from an officer of the army on the Potomac, to the effect that Banks' easire column on the Potomac had fallen back to Washington. The War Department, se far as we have been able to ascertain, bas, as yet, no official confirmation of the POPOPE DE LOND OF DE DESCRIPTION OF THE POPOPER OF

Orchard street, now the Mar Sure Schware, Software, Declared at 1830.

andidate for Congress in this

society of the North, used the following laninstitution of slavery. I have long considered it an evil-an evil (as Mr. Rivas once admitted in the Senate.) morally, socially contrary sentiment. About that time Mr. the institution was a tenable one. Now many Southern men, following Mr. CALHEUN

-and pressed by aggressive attacks from the North-hold the same opinion. But I never have sympathized with this sentiment." Theabove extract was taken from the Banner of Peace, the organ of his church, and it will avail him but little to say that his letter has been garbled, for I defy him to publish the the letter which will relieve him from the odious and anti-Southern sentiments, which are avowed in the paragraph quoted. His bare assertion will not answer for proof, for be should remember that the laws and customs of the country will not permit the felon to be acquitted by his own declarations, after be has committed the deed, when the facis are against bim. He says that Mr. YANCEY and the Montgomery Advertiser denounce him as a Black Republican because they wished to break up the law school at Lebanon. The New York Tribune published his letter and headed it in large flaming letters, "The Chief Justice of Tennessee on the Side of Freedom," and it is hardly to be supposed that GREELEY wished to interfere with his law

facts, and I have done so. It occurs to me that if you can vote for him with this record, which repudiates the faudamental principles upon which your new Government is based, that with the same propriety you could vote for SEWARD or LIN-COLN, for they have never said more. As to myself. I am a Southern man all over. I have never 'flickered.' I stood by YANCEY and Davis from the first, and I intend to stand by them to the last. I am a farmer by occupation, identified with the general interests of the country. If you think that I am worthy, I would like for you to vote for me; e else, and I shall not

school. I have no quarrel to make with the

old man; it was my duty to state to you the

The South as Belligerents.

Upon the question as to whether the Lincoln government should recognize the South as a belligerent power, a change has seemed to come over the position of our Northern cotemporaries. At first they were disposed to utterly disregard all the amenities of civilized warfare, so far as the South was concerned. But the result of Manassas, and the numerous other battle fields of the present war, has convinced them that the contrary will be their wisest course. On this point we take the following significant paragraphs from the Cincinnati Times:

We have looked forward with deep interest to a day wher our government should arrive at the cour asion to which, not only our own people, I at the entire outs de world long age arrived, that the mighty struggle between the North and the South is not a struggle waged by savage or s mi barbarous nations, but one between two great beliger-

This war, it is true, was the result of a wicked and accursed rebellion; but is it not true that nearly every war the world has ver seen was, in its inception, a rebellion? In former ages, when was was the common pursuit of mankind, expeditions were organized purely for the purpose of conquest ; but in atmost every case the struggle was between what was termed "legitimate" authority and an ambitious or indignant peo-

The right of revolution is not only sacred but inalienable; and no human being enjoys even the right to bind himself to support, under all circumstances, any form of earthly government. The government which is right to-day may be wrong to-morrow and it is success, and success alone, which hallows a revolution; and it is the magnitude of a popular or conventional oubreak which divests it of the character of a rebelion, and imparts to it the dignity of war .-This principle is conceded by all the greatest law writers of the world.

The Times asserts its position on this question in the following emphatic manner, and that his campaign has "turned out, as | which it will be observed is directly contra-

We must, then, remodel our action toward the Confederate government; we must treat prisoners, in almost every respect, as prisoners of war; we recognize the sacred character of the flag of truce; but will not ex change our prisoners for our own men, taken by the enemy. How long will the adminis-tration of President Lincoln hug to its bosom the delusion that the North and South are not, according to the code of nations, belligerent enemies! Who is to blame, and

what is the matter? It follows this up by making the following forcible demand upon the abolition ad-

We demand, in the name of our common country, in the name of civilization and humanity, that the Southern Confederacy be treated as a belligerent power, and our gallant soldiers be not permitted to fade procured for him by subscription; regimental colors were formally presented to the troops, under his auspices; and yet, so soon, the whole, so far as he is concerned, turns out letter of the rules of war, and let them come home to their families. Who but they come home to their families. Who but they are sufferers by this mistaken policy of our

Melancholy Accident. We learn from Cumberland Gap, that P. Jackson, son of Quartermaster General A. E. Jackson, accidentally shot himself through the heart a few nights since. Mr. Jackson, who was acting as Assistant Quartermaster at Camberland Ford, had gone to bed with a pistol upon his person, which, by some unexplained accident, during the night, became discharged, the ball piercing his heart and producing instant death. The deceased was a lawyer by profession, and resided at Jonesboro, Washington county—a young man of much promise and ability. He leaves, we believe, a wife and several children to mourn their loss. We give only the facts that we have been able to gather from passengers from the East by yesterday's train - Knoz-ville Register, 29.

COLUMBUS, Oct 26

four hundred and thirty miles from here, though these two Generals have not yet seen tunity to meet the enemy. Gen. Price had higher out on the Osage, and was only re-

replenishing his military stores, and a conind McCulloch, Fremont will be ground beween these two commands like fox-fire in a nat defeat wilt be enough not only to disgrace him, but to shake the Federal power n the State to the very center. Fremont is well assured of this, and will spare no efforts to regain the lot confidence of the Washington despotism; but in Price and McCullech he has to combat the prestige of success and mature experience, in both of which he him-self is wanting. Unless forced into an engagement before they are ready for it, we may be assured that Fremont will be crushed in the next battle between his hirelings and the forces under Price and McCulloch.

BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

GEN. JEFF. THOMPSON'S COMMAND. full Particulars by an Eye-Witness.

[Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

GREENVILLE, Mo., October 23, 1861. The newspapers at S. Louis have published so many false and exaggerated statements in regard to the numbers, movements and ac ions of the army under the command of General M. Jeff. Thompson, of this State, that I deem it due to the truth of history to submit

to the public, through the columns of your

interesting journal, a brief review of the same since my connection with it. The first important movement took place on the morning of the 12 h instant, when General Thompson at the head of three bundred mounted men left Spring Hill, in Sted dard county, for the Iron Mountain railroad. the command of Col. Lowe, to move toward Fredericktown, where he intended to join him. On Tuesday, the 15th instant, reached our point of destination, to-wi : the bridge over Big River, some forty-five or filly miles south from St. Louis. At no period before our arrival could we learn the number of the enemy stationed at this place to protect the bridge, which is one of the ongest and most important on the Iron Mountain railroad, some statements representing them at one hundred, and others to five hundred well drilled soldiers. S. m.

thirty minutes before sunrise with a force of only one hundred men under the command of Col. John Smith, to whose regiment the M's issippi Guerrillas had been attached (the alance, to wit: two hundred, having been thrown across the river at different points and for other purposes), we made an attack upon the enemy without knowing his strength, but apprised that his position was well se ected and his breastworks formidable. Led forward by our gallant colonel we rushed

upon the enemy, and taking the best position

reaching them, we opened fire upon them. Knowing that the neurest point of assail-ment was the best for the double-barrelled shot gun, with which my command was armed. I advanced with the Mississippi Guerillas within seventy-five yards of the fortification, and there fought for some thirty minutes on the highest and most exposed position (it being the summit of the ridge on which the en emy were stationed.) until the enemy surrendered, which they did so soon as they heard the order given to storm their entrenchments. The force of the foe consisted of forty-five men, belonging to the Normal Illi nois regiment, and were protected by a fort constructed of stone, which could only be assaulted on the side by which we approach d them. The fort on the north was protectd by a deep cut in the railway, and on the east and west by precipitous declivities. At no time had we more than thirty men en gaged in the attack, the balance being onable to gain a position where they could even see the fortifications of the en my. We lost but two kill d and three wound d-one of the latter belonging to my little commandall of whom fell in my immediate vicibity, it being the most exposed to the fire of the en emy. The loss of the for was double that on our part. Immediat ly after the surrender my command was detailed to burn the

bridge, which order was promptly obeyed. Some hours after this little affair, another portion of the force under G. n. Thompson. consisting of 35 or 40 men, atticked another detachment of the enemy, 80 strong, station ed a few miles south, and drove them from the field in confusion, dispersing them in the woods. In this contest we lost not more than two killed and three wounded, while that of

the enemy is reported to have amounted to 20. This last engagement I did not witness. having reached the field of battle after it was over. So s on as these events became known, the different detachments of the enemy sta tioned along the railroad fled in contusion and dismay, either to St. Louis or Ironton, and circulated the rumor that the force under Gen. Thompson amounted to six thousand when, in fact, he had in all at the rail-road only 300 men, divided into three sepa

rate parties. Having accomplished the object of his visit to the railroad, Gen. Thompson hastened to join the main body of his army, which had een ordered to Fredericktown, On Wednes day, the 16th instant, we encamped eight miles from the above named village, and early on next morning (Thursday, the 17th.) he received a dispatch from Col. Lowe, informing him that he had reached Fredericktown the evening before and found the enemy in force threatening to dispute the possession of the village, and that the pickets of the two armies had met about daylight, and after a short stroggle the enemy were driven back, losing five killed and eight wounded, while no loss had been sustained on our side. In a few minutes we were in our saddles and on the way to fredericktown at a rapid trot.
As we approached the village, we learned that there were at least twelve bundred and fifty of the enemy—atthough they state their force was only eight hundred, as x hundred infantry and two hundred cavalry. Reaching the bridge on the west side of the village, wwere ordered to charge the cavalry of the enemy, who fied before as toward Ironton.— In a few minutes both their intantry and cavalry were seized with a panic and rode and run so fast that the PASTEST horse in our command could not overtake them. I do not know what was the condition of our opponents AFTER THE CHASE, but one th ng is certain, I never wish to engage in another roug. mile heat with such little success and so much

This disgraceful flight of 1250, before only 300, mounted men, is designated in the S Louis papers as a FIERCELY contested strug-gle, from which Lincoln's forces GALLANTLY red. Pending this movement the main body of the army were quietly resting them-selves in Fredericktown and vicinity, and took no part in our chase after the foe. On Sunday, the 20th instant, our army left ARRIVAL OF FEDERAL PRISONESS.—Eight Hessians were brought to this city on Saturday by the Central railroad. One was a Massachusetts Yankee, another from Rhode Island. Six were trailrosus Virginiens, living in Fairfax county. Three deserters from the abolition army also arrived Saturday by the Fredericksburg road.—Richmond Eng., 28th.

On Sunday, the 20th instant, our army left for army left for this place, (Greenville.) and encamped that night some ten miles from the former village. Some time during the hat since the commencement of the sar we have taken, altogether, about ten thousand prisoners, while the enemy have captured less than two thousand men.

At this rate, the Yankees can "calculate" taking with him eleven hundred and twenty fugate the South.—Richmond Enquirer.

s, he challenged them to battle, and after

On our part, Col. Lowe with two hundred and

and had poured a raking fire on his galla then continued by Lieutentaut Col. Brown's battalion, 200 strong, which bad been de loyed to a point still further to the hour repulsing the enemy in ev ery charge be made On our part we used ne 12-pounder and one 6 pounder, while the our ranks. Owing to the superior numbervening, outflink d us both on the right and ft, who it become necessary to with Iraw from the field, which we did quiety, calmly. and in good order. In doing this, a large body of the enemy's cavalry charged our retiring

column, when they were driven back by Col. Lowe's command, with terrible slaughter. The history of no battle in ancient or modern times records a more heroic and galant resistance of a little band of patriots to overwhelming numbers than the glorious contest at Fredericktown, and long can Missouri point with honest pride to the noble schievement performed by our unconqueracannot exceed dity in killed and wounded. while that of the enemy must extend to two hundred, though some suppose it must smount to four hundred.

Being posted on the extreme right with portion of Col. Smith's regiment, to watch he movements of the foe, I had an opportunity to see a large portion of the fight, and write only of such events as came under my own observation. I take some pleasure in ment some Mississippi powder and buckshot sent some of the oppressors to their long

We lost one 12 pounder by accident, the horses having become alarmed, ran off with the limber, and left the piece on the field.--The gallant Lieut Samuel Harris, under a galling fire from encircling foes, labored noly to save his favorite, and after dragging it by hand some 150 yards, was compelled to

Thus closed a bright day in the annals of Missouri, and long will history, with its truth ful and impartial pen, immortalize the memory of the patriots who fought and died so nobly in her defense.

Hoping that you will excuse this long and has ily written letter. I beg leave to subscribe Your friecd. myself.

P.S .- While on the extreme right, we ob Girardeau road; refusing to surrender, h was mortally wounded and taken prison r He proved to be G Q A. Jones, 1st lieutenaut of company K. 17th Illinois regiment. He tated that he had been detained on the road by sickness, and that three full regiments, with three pieces of rifled cannon and 100 cavalry, had preceded him to Fredericktown rom Cape Girardeau.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 29.] MOVEMENTS OF GEN. M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

We have seen a private letter from Gen. Thompson to a gentleman in this city, dated the 23d, in which he states that every day we could, for there was only one way of of the previous two weeks had its adven tures and history. Alluding to the affair of the 21st he says: "We had a very pretty lit-tle fight on Monday, which will be magni-fied into a battle. I allowed it, to gratify the men and try their pluck in an open field, and am more than pleased with their per-

After the fight the infantry encamped Indian Ford and Bloomfield. The cavalry were moved to a new field of labor, under Gen. Thompson's personal command. course any s stement made as to their des-

tination would be injudicious. Gen. T. considers his little campaign one of complete success, although in consequence of unavoidable accidents, all was not accomplished that was originally contemplated. The Big River briege was burned-thus cutting off communication by rail between two important positions held by the enemy, Cape Girardeau and Pilot The cavalry performed a march of two hundred and seven y five miles with n the en days, and the infantry over one han dred and eighty-distances unprecedented in he nistory of the movements of armies. This energy shows what can be accomplished by men fighting for privileges they are de termined to secure.

The enemy had become alarmed at the rapid movements of Gen. T.'s command, and brought out 7,000 men to overwhelm him, Referring to the fight, he says: "We met them with twelve hundred men, and after fighting them two hours, retired in good order. . We ambushed them at every turn of the road, cornfield and thicket, and here (at Greenville, Mo.,) with more men than we started with, and the whole force in one thousand percent. better spirits than when the campaign commenced.

Pacific Telegraph Line.

The Pacific telegraph line has been con pleted to San Francisco, California, Despatches were transmitted over it on the 25th inst. The following is the first dispatch to

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25. Nothing important has occurred in California within a week. Among the pass ngers by the last steamer were General Sumner, Senator Nesmith, Colonel Merchant, Captains Judd. Stewart and Hendrickson, and Lieutenants Upham, Gillis, Williston, and Sinclair, of the U.S. A., and Captains Briggs and Green, of the U. S. I Ex-Senator Gwin and Calboun Benham lett som what quietly, their names being withheld in the passenger list. Four hundred and forty regular troops and ten thousand stand of arms went forward by the steamer

The following from the Cincinnati Commercial shows how the laws of the land are defied and nullified by the Linconlites

earn that another writ of habeas corpus issued yesterday from the United States Court, upon the application of Jas. R. Hallam, Esq, of Newport, arrested by mi itary au thority and confined at the City Barracks. It is understood that Esquire Hallam has been quite uneasy in his military quarters, comfortable though they are, and managed last night to get a writ for his body. The writ was presented in due form by

The writ was presented in due form by the Deputy United States Marshal, at the Barracks yesterday afternoon. But the guards at the headquarters always have their pieces charged, and no one is a mitted without a pass from the commanding officer. The consequence was that the Deputy could not get to the prisoner, and hence returned without the body.

aby more parties, to form Statement intended to form the protection of the Sense and House states to the purpose of further purpose of further purpose of further states and the confidence, and the

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE, TENN-REPORTS OF GENTLEMAN JUST ARRIVED .- M .. Q C. De-Grove, late Revenue Collector of Na-hville, Tenn, furnishes the following facts to the Washington correspondent of the New York

In Nashville the Southern intolerants have organized and put in operation a society out and denounce every man or woman susnected of Union proclivities, whereupon fotlows an edict of banishment. If the statements I have recently heard are reliable, and of that I have no doubt, then we may safely say that Nashville, hitherto occupying a pobecome one of the greatest, if not the greatest, commercial and minufacturing emperiums of the South from which the wants of the Con'ederate armies are to be supplied.
Already the nucleus of a yast military depobas been formed there. They are well sup-

piled with materials and manufactor is of ents and army clothing of every description. For their good luck in this I ae they are in-I bt dein a meisure to the Nor h. Al the Northern sawing-machine companies have ngents in Nashville, but since the breaking out of the war these gentlemen have not found business transacted under Union seculities very profitable, and so they offered their services to the Confederate

Government, and took out contracts to manufacture clothing for the army. They are doing a most extensive and sful business. All the tailers in the city are likewise engaged in making clothing for the army. So that Nashville is the grand ready-made military clothing store, from whence all classes of Southern purchasers

The leather dealers, and shoe manufacturers of Nashville are also doing a big business. The leather dealers did a neat little thing in the way of speculation just before the war broke out. They bought up immense quanities of leather in Missouri, Kentucky, and Texas. And just about this time they find themselves on the right side of the fence. -Large quantities of canvas shors are also manufactured. There are two large manufactories which turn out immense quantities of saddles, barness, and cartridge boxes. stating that before the close of the engage- Many of the employees in this and other shops are new to the work; but war is a lev eler, and necessity compels many who never did a turn before to earn their bread by the As to munitions of war, the resources o'

Nashville, in this particular, are very supe-

There is a powder mill on Sycamore Creek fifteen miles from Nashville, now in successful operation. Also a manufactory in the city for percussion caps, where they are made at the rate of two th usand five hundred per day. R fles and muskets are also manufactured, and there is a large establishment for making bowie knives and swords. One hundred men are employed day and

night at the manufactory for cannon, shot

They are beginning to fortily the place .-At Dover, on the Cumberland river, there is a battery fully arm d and manned; and at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, there is another, and a fire of two thousand men, so arranged that, if either of the forus are assaulted or rendered untenable, they can immediately, on the word of command being given, promptly shift from one fort to the other. As there is a general impression among our people of the great scarcity of provisions at the South, we will give a few d-tails in this counction which our informant vouches for. There are enough provisions -mest and flour-now stored in the warehouses of Nashville to feed the Confederate troops of L uisiana for at least twelve months-the provision dealers baving invested bargely in this line just prior to the breaking out o' rebellion, with an eve to the present state bings There is one provision store in Nu ville three bundred feet long and seveni

feet wide, five stories in heigh, and this

mammoth pork-house is packed from top to bottom with bacon. There is no scarcity among wholesale provision mercuauts. There is one other very important fact in connection with these Nashville statis ics. which is well worthy of consideration. The railroad interests of the 'outh having be come subservient to those of the Confederate Government, all the energies of those mos interested have been bent to the task of systemutizing, consolidating, and centralizing the affilirs and op rations of all the railroad companies throughout the South, so that some one point should be the nucleur, the heart of all these various interests concentrated, so that the aggregate capital of the roads may be used sep rately or as a whole, for any purpose that the Government may Redicate; and all the prired rolling stock of thes roads can, at any time, be concen rated on any one of them which it is most desirable it should be used for Govern ment purposes, or in the event of the oth ers being rendered useless by any of the accide is of the war. And the property of the various roads-ours and engines-can at any time be thrown upon any particular road where additional accommodations are needed for transporting tro ps. To such perfection have they carri d this system, that any numb r of Confederate troops can be transported

from Munassas to any Southern point, over any one of the railroads without stopping or Th se details of the present state of affairs in Nashville, being obtained from an old res- part to convey troops to Noming Bay, West ident of that place, and a thorough business man, who is accustomed to give his attenticn o the matters herein discussed, are particularly useful in giving as some idea of the resources of the South. Nashville is evidently a right arm of the Southern Confederacy. How many hopes for the coming winter center upon those vast stores accumulated in its warehouses. The loss of Nashville would be a paralyzing blow, in a most vital point, to the Southern Confederacy. It naturally occurs that we should recognize the growing mportance of Nashville, and in some way make the fact subservient to Union inter-

Edwin Booth in London.

(From the London Times, October 1 1

Mr. Edwin Booth, who last night made his first appearance as Shylock, in the Merchant of Venice, scarcely corresponded to the current prediction that he would prove to be an actor of the fiery, impulsive school." Those who, on the strength of this intimation. expeeted that old-tashioned rant which still has its admirers must have been grievously dis-appointed at witnessing his very steady and well-considered performance. Only in the scene which follows the discovery of Jessica's elopement does he let go the reins of passion. but even bere he retains all his sel sommand. and in spite of the force with which he expresses his resentment of the injuries be has sustained, and his resolution to take speedy ANOTHER HABBAS CORPUS CASE .- We the artist will be merged in the character be represents. The trial scene was most creditably sustained. Mr. Booth evidently understood the series of emotions to be portrayed and all his details gave evidence of reflection—the most natural exhibition of feeling between the convulsive sob, which proclaimed at the conclusion his sense of desolation and despair. In the first act, where he makes the compact with Antonio, he shows some originality by the extreme levity with which he treats the terms of the bond, not allowing his inward maliguity to interfere with the speedy conclusion of his bargain.

That Mr. Booth will awaken that sort of admiration which approximates to surprise is not to be exp cted, if Shylock is to be taken as a sample of his powers. But as a ju without the body.

Col. Jones informed Gen. Mitchel of the matter, and the latter is understood to have said that the Colonel was right.

d clous actor, gilled with an excellent voice and an expressive countenance, which he turns to good account, he tairly merited the hearty applicate with which he was received last night.

Government Finances. It is understood that the Confederate States Government has called upon the banks to take a part of a ten million lean for temporary purposes. There has been ordered from Western Virginia to Kensel and Philad lphia; but, perhaps, they will ready in time for the immediate needs of the Government.

The Cincinnati Gaseds of the 25th say—clothed. In addition to the sacre, several of the companies bore the revolving rife and of the companies bore the revolving rife Government, 1808 to 182, od about the . M.

Vote for Governor- ficial. EAST TENNESSEE.

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The v te of Sequatchie county , [151 for Harris and

nd 1 2 for Polk.) which was returned by the She iff

Ham ton County, as the fraction that voted with

oundes in w ich they relided, which are not in

The vote for and against the Permrnent Constitution

s cot compared officially, and from three counties

The report yesterday that a large fleet

In the Confederate Court, Michael McNa-

mars, charged with emb. zzling public mon-

ey and robbing the mail, plead guilty and

months imprisonment and one hundred dol-

An armed Contederate steamer has brought

Also the following poizes: Brig Bersy Ama,

others were captured. The Ams sailed from

New York for Cadinas on the 6th of Octobe

She was captured some days ago with an as-

Thirty-six vessels left Hampton Roads

Gen Sickles is on the Maryland shore

opposite Evansport, with sixteen thousand

The Government has information from

Washington that a large force will be placed

opposite Mathias point. A part of the great

fleet has gone to New Orleans and the other

moreland county, Virginia. The Evansport

battaries will then be engaged by the enemy's

fleetin front, assisted by Sickles' force, which

Generals Johnston and Beauregard have

Col. Featherston of the 17th Mississippi

The privateer Sumter is reported as cap-

tured to the leeward of Barbadoes. The re-

It is ascertained positively that 106 were wounded and 32 killed on our side, at Lees-

Later intelligence from Romney falsifies

MATFIELD, Kr.-A correspondent of the

The report that Mayfield, the county site

four hundred Federal cavalry remained in

the town one day and night, and it is said

that a regiment of infantry were within nine miles of the place, intending to occupy it,

when worl reached the place that a Missis-

infantry back with them to Paducah, so

A Louisville correspondent of the Cincin

nati Gusette says the Hon. John Bill "has

taken command of a gurbeat on the Com-

b-lad river." The correspondent adds --

"It is said be intends to take Cairo." How

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 25th say-

Mayfield is still in our hands.

the world is given to lying!

few days."

the first report of a skirmish at that place.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29.

them Capt Bichard Bartlett and lady.

was off the bar is no: confirmed.

'y, was excluded by the tollers. There were

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29.

437 1185

2284 89:04 878-1868 20682 7440

58265 8198 42931

1189 1202 123

9°0 801 1746

61278

urled in the official count

there are no returns.

sorted ourgo

in the rear.

men and sixty cannon.

federate fire as terrific.

and 1500 stand of arms.

port is regarded as doubtful.

McDonald has tallen back.

Memphis Appeal at Columbus, says:

brilliant success.

to day.

WEST TENNESSEE

103 904 1045

471

By Telegraph. ANOTHER VESSEL RUNS THE BLOCKADE. MISON AND SLIDELL OFF FOR LIVERPOOL

RICHMOND, Oct. 30, 1861.

The G vernment has intelligence from Mo bile, of this date, that on yesterday a Spanish brig arrived at that port from Havana, load ed with coff e and other valuables, running the blockade successfully. She brings infor mution that Mesers. Mason and Slidell let Havana on the 23d inst., for Liverpool, on British vessel. MONTGOMERY, Oct. 26, 1861.

The Legislature of Alabama convened yes tenday Bon, R. M. Patton, of Landerdale was elected President of the Senate, and Mr Crenshaw, of Butler, Speaker of the Hon-e. The Governor, in bis message, says Alabama has 25 000 troops in the field; and re commends the adoption of some plan to pay the war tax without collecting it from the people at present.

LATER FROM EUROPF.

Poland in a state of Siege. The steamship City of Baltimore toucher at St. Johns on the 25th. She left Liverpoo on the 16th and Queenstown on the 17th She brings news that a Proclamation was published on the 14th in Warsaw declaring Poland in a state of siege. The Military again occupy the public squar s of Warsaw

The cotton factories in Spain are closing on account of the lack of Cotton The sales of cotton in Liverpool on the 14th and 15th amounted to 30 000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices had an advancing tendency. On the 16th 25,000 bales sold at an advance of tal. Manchester advices are favorable-holders

The breadstuff market was buoyant-al qualities had advanced. Breadstuffs had declined in Paris.

From Washington.

WA-HINGTON, Oct. 25. The number of our killed, wounded and missing will probably amount to nearly half of Col. Baker's whole command engaged. One hundred and seventy-five wounded are in our bands; forty-seven were taken from the field and boried under a flag of truce. and forty or fifty at least were drowned in attempting to cross the river. The scow in which all crossed from the Island was swan ed with the first load from the retreat. On all hands the conduct of the men is greatly praised. Gen. McClellan found them not all demoralized, but eager for a second fight. It was never intended to hold Leesburg. and 30 miles below to Vienna was no object. and it would require too large a force. Our encampment on the Virginia shore was early assailed from the bills rising over us in the rear, with insufficient means of transportation, hence the withdrawal of Banks. So it

is said at beadquarters. When Baker received the order to cross and hold the position, he said: "I'll do it; but it is my death warrant." The order was f und in his hat saturated with blood. He received nine bullets, one buckshot and two syons wounds. There were holes in his hat and coat, and over his body a desperate fight. The captain leading our men killed three rebels. Before leaving the house of his fri nd, Col. W-bb, two days before, Col. Boker assured and re-assured him that he wou d never see him again, as in forty-eight bon s there would be a battle in which he

won'd f ll. There is great difficulty in deciding wh ther Stone or Baker deserves the respon jallity of the disaster; both are somewhat was septenced on one and coment to three

The following general order was issued by lars fine; and en second indictment, to ten the Adjatant General to-day: "The Bultimore and Ohio Railroad Company being anxious to repair their road be mother prize safely into herbor and the ween Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, and pas-engers arrived in Charleston, among naving represented to the Government th t hey are willing to do so at their own costs, vithout any claim in the future on the G verament, Brigadier General Lunder is hereov Wells of Maine, Michael. Tennossee and in signed to the command of the voluntetroops raised and to be raised at Bultimore, Cumberland and intermediate points in Ma-, land and Virginia, which he will proceed to post so as to guard working parties on the road as it is completed, so far as the force un-

der his command will enable him to do so. To facilitate the execution of this order a n-w military department is constituted, to be e lied the Department of Harper's Ferry and Camberland, to consist of the line of the Baltimore and Onio Railroad, from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, and embracing s space of thirty miles from the right bank of the Potomac throughout the length of said line. Brigadier General Lander is authorized to raise troops without delay, and make requisitions.

New York is constituted a department un-

will allow McClellan to attack Gen. Johnston der Gov. Gen. Morgan The Navy Department has received des-pathes about the Hollius attack on our The New York Tribune says that the batsquadron. His ram struck-not the Preble tle of Leesburg was one of the severest battles on record, acknowledges the loss of nor the Vincennes-the steamer Richmond, which could not avoid a collision because of twelve hundred men, and describes the Contoo great length to be turned in the river. The collision made a bole five inches in diam-The Adjutant General says that the report

eter in her hull which did not sink her. that General Evans disobeyed orders is a The ram essayed another blow, but was beaten off. Our ships all then made for the river. The Preble went over to the bar, but written him complimentary letters, on his the Richmond and Vincennes stuck upon it. There they were, assailed by Hollin's moquito fleet, whose guns did little or no dam-Regiment says that our captures at Leesburg sum up in total 726 prisoners, four cannon

Our loss was one ship's boat that got adrift and that containing fifteen tons of coal. We did not lose a man. An eye witness, hearing despatches, says both the Richmond and Vincennes had floated clear over the bar again. No vessels now between the rebel

Sickles' and Hooker's brigades are guarding the Maryland shore.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 .-- We learn from an upquestioned commercial source in this city that two English sailing vessels entered the port of Charleston, S.C., a lew weeks ago, there being at that time no blockading ship at that port.

Lord Lyons now demands of the Sceretar of State that these vessels be allowed to of Graves county, some thirty miles from here, had been taken possession of by the Federals, seems to want confirmation. Some ade was not effective.

A SPENDID REGIMENT .- The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal writes thus of a splendid cavalry company;-

Speaking of the cavalry, a very full and splendid regiment of horse arrived here yesterday from North Carolina. It was nearsippi regiment were marching upon it, and the cavalry incon inently fied, carrying the ly a thous nd strong, with a hundred horses in excess of the number required for the men. As the regiment passed up Main street, the line of march, including the long baggage train which accompanied it, must have a retched for two-thirds of a mite—

The horses were magnificent, and their riders sat in their saddles with an easy audacity that was the admiration of the crowds troops that North Carolina has sent into the field, they were well armed and well clothed. In addition to the sabre, several